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If we combine, says M. Lund in concluding, this fact with the geological facts above alluded to; if we remember that all the country in question, elevated 2000 feet above the level of the sea, is covered with a continuous and great stratum of loose soils which extend equally and without any interruption over plains, valleys, and hills, and which is not missing even on the table lands and gentle slopes of the highest mountains (5000 to 6000 feet); if we consider that this stratum contains subjacent beds of gravel and stones which fill all the fissures and caverns of the limestone rocks, and, that lastly, it contains numerous remains of animals differing from those which at the present day inhabit this country; if, I say, we combine these facts, we can hardly refuse seeing proofs the most irrefragable of a great irruption of waters, which, covering all this portion of the globe, put an end to the beings then inhabiting it.

XLVIII.—*Enumeration of Plants collected by Mr. Schomburgk, British Guiana.* By GEORGE BENTHAM, Esq., F.L.S.

[Continued from vol. ii. p. 451.*]

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Tribe LOTEÆ, DC.

If we commence the long series of *Leguminosæ* with the *Papilionaceæ*, the tribe of *Podalyriæ* might be placed first, removing the true *Sophoreæ* to the end, as forming the intermediate link between *Papilionaceæ* and *Casalpinieæ*. The vast tribe of *Loteæ* might come next, divided into sub-tribes nearly in the order proposed by DeCandolle, but with a few modifications of detail.

Sub-tribe GENISTEÆ, DC.

Monadelphous stamens, and simple or palmate leaves, are the chief characteristics of this group, and admit of few if any exceptions. The anthers are also frequently dissimilar, five being oblong and attached near the base, and five alternate ones shorter and attached towards the centre. There do not appear ever to be either stipellæ to the leaves, a vaginal disk round the ovarium, nor trans-

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85. *Crotalaria stipularia*. Desv. Journ. Bot. 1814. ii. p. 76. DC. Prod. ii. p. 124.—C. Espadilla. Humb. et Kunth, Nov. Gen. et Sp. vi. p. 398. DC. l. c. Folia inferiora late ovalia, stipulis minimis breviter decurrentibus, superiora multo minora, ovali-oblonga v. lanceolata, stipulis maximis semi-sagittato-decurrentibus, parte libera triangulari falcata. In *C. sagittale* stipularum superiorum pars libera recta est lanceolata et divergens.—Savannahs, British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 62.—French Guiana. Leprieur. Herb. Par. n. 9.—Brazil. Pohl.—Gardner, n. 959, &c.

86. *Crotalaria genistella*. Humb. et Kunth, Nov. Gen. et Sp. vi. p. 398. DC. Prod. ii. p. 124.—C. pterocaula. Desv. l. c. DC. l. c. Stipulæ superiores, parte libera brevissima obtusa, sæpe per internodia duo decurrent, et caulis sic anguste quadrialata est.—Moist Savannahs of the Rupunoony, British Guiana. Schomburgk.—Brazil. Pohl.—Peru. Mathews, n. 1935.

These two species belong to a section of *Crotalaria*, which may be called *Anarthrophyllum* and thus characterized :

Folia simplicia, sessilia v. in petiolo brevi non articulata. Flores racemosi. Calyces nunc profunde bilabiati bibracteolati, nunc subæqualiter 5-fidi nudi v. minute bibracteolati. Legumen calyce longius v. rarissime subbrevis.

For the arrangement of the numerous species the section contains, the groups proposed by Wight and Arnott (Prod. Fl. Penins. Ind. Or. p. 101 et seq.) appear to be natural, although they run much into one another. Most of the species of their five first groups and some of those of the sixth have a deeply bilabiate calyx, with the lips sometimes scarcely divided, and bracteolæ on each side often nearly equal to the calyx itself; whilst those of the remaining groups, with some species of the sixth, have a campanulate calyx, nearly equally five-cleft, and the bracteolæ very minute, often placed on the peduncle below the calyx; but the passage from the one to the other is too gradual and too unconnected with habit to be made use of in characterizing the groups.

To the *Alata*, to which both the above species belong, I should also refer several new Brazilian species, of which I subjoin the specific characters, reserving fuller descriptions for the 'Leguminosarum Genera et Species' which I am preparing.

C. Pohliana, fruticosa, rufo-villosa, foliis sessilibus ovalibus, stipulis superioribus decurrentibus, apice oblique truncatis, racemis terminalibus multifloris.—Rio Uruhu and Villa Boa. Pohl.

C. bracteosa, fruticosa elata, ramis glabris, stipulis superioribus latis petiolo adnatis decurrentibus, foliis ellipticis supra glabris subtus sericeo-villosis, racemis terminalibus multifloris, bracteis plerisque stipulatis.—Brazil. Lhotsky.

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C. otoptera, elata, paniculato-ramosa, rufo- v. subsericeo-villosa, stipulis lanceolato-linearibus subfalcatis angustissime decurrentibus supra folium inferius in appendicem latam triangularem falcatam dilatatis, racemis suboppositifoliis multifloris.—Oliveira and Caldas Novas. Pohl.

C. Vespertilio, elata, paniculato-ramosa, glaberrima, stipulis superioribus maximis late decurrentibus semi-ovatis cuneiformibusve, racemis lateralibus multifloris.—Ourofino and Santa Cruz, in Goyaz. Pohl.

C. divergens, herbacea, adpresse pubescens, divaricato-ramosa, foliis subsessilibus ovatis, stipulis plerisque anguste decurrentibus, apice rotundatis, nonnullis abortivis v. minimis, racemis oppositifoliis terminalibusque plurifloris.—Ourofino, in Goyaz. Pohl.

C. velutina, herbacea, erecta v. adscendens, pilis longis mollibus vestita, foliis sessilibus oblongis lanceolatisve basi subcordatis, stipulis superioribus parvis lanceolatis breviter decurrentibus, pedunculis oppositifoliis 1—2-floris.—Rio Uruhu, and between Bomfin and Caldas in Goyaz. Pohl.

The following new ones from the same country belong to the group of *Erectæ*:

C. virgata, erecta, elata, paniculato-ramosa, præter paginam inferiorem foliorum sericeam glabra, foliis exstipulatis oblongo-ellipticis utrinque angustatis, racemis multifloris, bracteis bracteolis segmentisque calycinis lato-lanceolatis acuminatis, leguminibus longe stipitatis glabris.—Minas Geraes. Pohl, Langsdorff.

C. foliosa, suffruticosa? erecta, tota pilis rufis subsericeis vestita, foliis subsessilibus exstipulatis obovatis oblongisve obtusis, racemis subterminalibus multifloris, bracteis bracteolisque lanceolatis acuminatis, corollis leguminibusque glabris.—Claros mountains. Pohl.

C. flavicoma, suffruticosa? erecta, tota pilis longis rufis vestita, foliis sessilibus ovatis subcordatis exstipulatis, racemis subterminalibus multifloris, bracteis bracteolisque lanceolatis acuminatis, corollis ovarioque glabris.—Serra da Chrystais. Pohl.

C. grandiflora, fruticosa? erecta, elata, pilis adpressis pubescens, foliis ovato- v. oblongo-ellipticis basi longe angustatis, racemis axillaribus terminalibusque plurifloris, bracteis bracteolisque lanceolatis acuminatis, calycibus amplis corollam æquantibus.—Near Cercado. Pohl.

C. divaricata, fruticosa, ramosissima, rufo-pubescens, foliis breviter petiolatis ovalibus, pedunculis brevibus axillaribus 1—2-floris, bracteis bracteolisque lineari-acuminatis, calycibus corolla parum brevioribus.—Rio Reazon. Pohl.

The genus *Chrysocalyx*, of Guillemain and Perottet, would much more naturally come in as a second section of *Crotalaria*, and the species with palmately-compound leaves, already referred to *Crotalaria*, would form the third section, which, containing the greater number of Linnæan species, may be called *Eucrotalaria*. I should exclude from it, however, several of E. Meyer's species which have not a truly inflate pod, and perhaps also those with a biovulated ovary forming the genus *Clavulium* of Desvaux.

C. otoptera, elata, paniculato-ramosa, rufo- v. subsericeo-villosa, stipulis lanceolato-linearibus subfalcatis angustissime decurrentibus supra folium inferius in appendicem latam triangularem falcata dilatatis, racemis suboppositifoliis multifloris.—Oliveira and Caldas Novas. Pohl.

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The genus *Chrysocalyx*, of Guillemain and Perottet, would much more naturally come in as a second section of *Crotalaria*, and the species with palmately-compound leaves, already referred to *Crotalaria*, would form the third section, which, containing the greater number of Linnæan species, may be called *Eucrotalaria*. I should exclude from it, however, several of E. Meyer's species which have not a truly inflate pod, and perhaps also those with a biovulated ovary forming the genus *Clavulium* of Desvaux.

C. otoptera, elata, paniculato-ramosa, rufo- v. subsericeo-villosa, stipulis lanceolato-linearibus subfalcatis angustissime decurrentibus supra folium inferius in appendicem latam triangularem falcata dilatatis, racemis suboppositifoliis multifloris.—Oliveira and Caldas Novas. Pohl.

C. Vespertilio, elata, paniculato-ramosa, glaberrima, stipulis superioribus maximis late decurrentibus semi-ovatis cuneiformibusve, racemis lateralibus multifloris.—Ourofino and Santa Cruz, in Goyaz. Pohl.

C. divergens, herbacea, adpresse pubescens, divaricato-ramosa, foliis subsessilibus ovatis, stipulis plerisque anguste decurrentibus, apice rotundatis, nonnullis abortivis v. minimis, racemis oppositifoliis terminalibusque plurifloris.—Ourofino, in Goyaz. Pohl.

C. velutina, herbacea, erecta v. adscendens, pilis longis mollibus vestita, foliis sessilibus oblongis lanceolatisve basi subcordatis, stipulis superioribus parvis lanceolatis breviter decurrentibus, pedunculis oppositifoliis 1—2-floris.—Rio Uruhu, and between Bomfin and Caldas in Goyaz. Pohl.

The following new ones from the same country belong to the group of *Erectæ*:

C. virgata, erecta, elata, paniculato-ramosa, præter paginam inferiorem foliorum sericeam glabra, foliis exstipulatis oblongo-ellipticis utrinque angustatis, racemis multifloris, bracteis bracteolis segmentisque calycinis lato-lanceolatis acuminatis, leguminibus longe stipitatis glabris.—Minas Geraes. Pohl, Langsdorff.

C. foliosa, suffruticosa? erecta, tota pilis rufis subsericeis vestita, foliis subsessilibus exstipulatis obovatis oblongisve obtusis, racemis subterminalibus multifloris, bracteis bracteolisque lanceolatis acuminatis, corollis leguminibusque glabris.—Claros mountains. Pohl.

C. flavicoma, suffruticosa? erecta, tota pilis longis rufis vestita, foliis sessilibus ovatis subcordatis exstipulatis, racemis subterminalibus multifloris, bracteis bracteolisque lanceolatis acuminatis, corollis ovarioque glabris.—Serra da Chrystais. Pohl.

C. grandiflora, fruticosa? erecta, elata, pilis adpressis pubescens, foliis ovato- v. oblongo-ellipticis basi longe angustatis, racemis axillaribus terminalibusque plurifloris, bracteis bracteolisque lanceolatis acuminatis, calycibus amplis corollam æquantibus.—Near Cercado. Pohl.

C. divaricata, fruticosa, ramosissima, rufo-pubescens, foliis breviter petiolatis ovalibus, pedunculis brevibus axillaribus 1—2-floris, bracteis bracteolisque lineari-acuminatis, calycibus corolla parum brevioribus.—Rio Reazon. Pohl.

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87. *Crotalaria leptophylla*, suffruticosa?, glabriuscula, foliis petiolatis trifoliolatis, foliolis oblongo-linearibus utrinque longe angustatis, racemis subterminalibus paucifloris laxis, bracteis bracteolisque minutis deciduis, calycibus corolla triplo brevioribus late campanulatis subæqualiter quinquefidis, laciniis lateralibus utrinque apice connatis, leguminibus glabris.—Savannahs of the Rupunoony. Schomburgk.—On the Rio Preto, in Brasil. Pohl. Petiolus semipollicaris v. interdum pollicaris. Foliolum intermedium 2—3-pollicare, lateralia breviora v. in foliis supremis nulla. Flores ampli *C. arborescentis*. Vexilli unguis appendiculatum villosum. Alæ valde plicatæ. Ovarium tenuiter pubescens.

Among the Brazilian species of this section, Pohl's collection, besides the above and the *C. incana* and *vitellina*, contains six new ones, and I have two or three others from other collectors. The most remarkable is the following :

C. unifoliolata, suffruticosa, glabra vel tenuissime adpresso-pubescens, foliis exstipulatis, foliolo unico ad apicem petioli articulado oblongo-elliptico, racemo terminali multifloro, bracteis minutissimis, calyce campanulato ebracteato semi quinque-fido, leguminibus sericeo-villosis.—Brasil. Schücht. Near Oretiro. Pohl.

It is impossible not to admit, with the younger Agardh, the close affinity to *Crotalaria* of the genus *Lupinus*, which indeed differs in nothing but the form of the pod. Among the simple-leaved species the *L. integrifolius*, Linn., and *L. Cochinchinensis*, Lour., must certainly be removed as not belonging to the genus, and the following three new Brazilian ones may be added, all allied to *L. villosus*, but specifically distinct :

L. velutinus, perennis, erectus v. basi decumbens, molliter et adpresse lanuginoso-villosus, foliis breviter petiolatis stipulatis oblongis ellipticisve acutis, basi angustatis, floribus dense spicatis, calycis bibracteolati labiis subintegris.—On the Rio San Francisco. Pohl.

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L. coriaceus, suffruticosus? ramis suberectis hirsutis, foliis exstipulatis sessilibus oblongo-linearibus basi angustatis subglabris coriaceis, spica laxiuscula, calycis bibracteolati labio superiore breviter bifido inferiore subintegro.—Near Tejuco, and in the Serra Frio. Vauthier, n. 141 and 142.

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Psoraleæ, there remains *Indigofera*, which cannot well be associated with any other group of *Loteæ*. As at present constituted the genus would include *Hemispadon*, Endl., *Oustropis*, Don, and the Cape species of Reichenbach's *Bonjeania*. A revision however of the very numerous species contained in *Indigofera* may suggest the separation of some groups, especially the *Onobrychioidei* of Wight and Arnott, including *I. echinata* of those authors, and *I. acanthocarpa* of Lindley. *Cyamopsis* appears also to be referable to *Indigoferaæ*.

88. *Indigofera pascuorum*, suffruticosa, erecta, canescens, foliis plerisque unifoliolatis nonnullis pinnatim 3—7-foliolatis, foliolis oppositis minute stipellatis oblongis mucronatis basi angustatis, racemis elongatis laxifloris, calycibus breviter pedicellatis corolla dimidio brevioribus, legumine recto continuo subtereti polyspermo, juniore canescente.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 96. St. Domingo, Herb. Mus. Petrop.—Caules e basi crassa ramosa erecti, bipedales, tenues, paucifoliati. Racemi elongati. Flores mediocres, rosei.

The only other American species known to me with so small a number of leaflets are the following:

I. gracilis, Bongard MS., suffruticosa, erecta, canescens, foliis (omnibus?) unifoliolatis, foliolo elongato anguste lineare acuto, racemis elongatis laxifloris, calycibus breviter pedicellatis corolla dimidio brevioribus, legumine recto continuo subtereti polyspermo juniore canescente.—San Paulo, Brasilæ. Herb. Mus. Petrop.

I. asperifolia, Bongard MS., suffruticosa, procumbens v. adscendens, subcanescens, foliis simplicibus 3—5-foliolatisve, foliolis oppositis stipellatis oblongis linearibusve mucronatis basi angustatis, racemis longe pedunculatis elongatis multifloris, calycibus subsessilibus laciniis corolla vix dimidio brevioribus, legumine continuo subtereti polyspermo, juniore canescente.—In campis ad Rio Pardo Brasilæ. Herb. Mus. Petrop.

I. Pohliana, fruticosa? erecta, canescens, foliis 3—7-foliatis, foliolis oppositis vix stipellatis oblongis obovatisve mucronatis basi angustatis, racemis densis folio brevioribus, legumine continuo subtereti polyspermo juniore canescente.—In campis glareosis Brasilæ. Pohl, Langsdorff, &c.

Subtribe GALEGEÆ, DC.

89. *Tephrosia toxicaria*. Pers. Syn. ii. 328. DC. Prod. ii. 249.—Legumen constanter sessile vidi. Stamen vexillare basi et apice liberum, medio in tubum integrum cum cæteris coalitum. Stylus lateraliter barbatus. Stigma vix brevissime penicillatum.—Dry Savannahs on the Rupunoony, where it is called Yarro conalli, and used for poisoning the fish Yarro, which will not eat the Hiarry. Schomburgk, n. 173.—Panama. Cuming, n. 1170. St. Vincent's, Anderson.

90. *Tephrosia* (Brissonia) *penicillata*, caule herbaceo decumbente rufo-pubescente, foliolis 5—9 oblongis obtusis mucrone recurvo adpresse pubescentibus, racemis elongatis oppositifoliis, calycis villosi dentibus e basi latiuscula subulatis tubo suo vix æquilongis, vexillo villosulo, stylo glabro, stigmate longe penicillato, legumine rufo-villosulo.—Habitu *T. hispidulæ* ap-

Psoraleæ, there remains *Indigofera*, which cannot well be associated with any other group of *Loteæ*. As at present constituted the genus would include *Hemispadon*, Endl., *Oustropis*, Don, and the Cape species of Reichenbach's *Bonjeania*. A revision however of the very numerous species contained in *Indigofera* may suggest the separation of some groups, especially the *Onobrychioidei* of Wight and Arnott, including *I. echinata* of those authors, and *I. acanthocarpa* of Lindley. *Cyamopsis* appears also to be referable to *Indigoferaæ*.

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I. Pohliana, fruticosa? erecta, canescens, foliis 3—7-foliatis, foliolis oppositis vix stipellatis oblongis obovatisve mucronatis basi angustatis, racemis densis folio brevioribus, legumine continuo subtereti polyspermo juniore canescente.—In campis glareosis Brasilæ. Pohl, Langsdorff, &c.

Subtribe GALEGEÆ, DC.

89. *Tephrosia toxicaria*. Pers. Syn. ii. 328. DC. Prod. ii. 249.—Legumen constanter sessile vidi. Stamen vexillare basi et apice liberum, medio in tubum integrum cum cæteris coalitum. Stylus lateraliter barbatus. Stigma vix brevissime penicillatum.—Dry Savannahs on the Rupunoony, where it is called Yarro conalli, and used for poisoning the fish Yarro, which will not eat the Hiarry. Schomburgk, n. 173.—Panama. Cuming, n. 1170. St. Vincent's, Anderson.

90. *Tephrosia* (Brissonia) *penicillata*, caule herbaceo decumbente rufo-pubescente, foliolis 5—9 oblongis obtusis mucrone recurvo adpresse pubescentibus, racemis elongatis oppositifoliis, calycis villosi dentibus e basi latiuscula subulatis tubo suo vix æquilongis, vexillo villosulo, stylo glabro, stigmate longe penicillato, legumine rufo-villosulo.—Habitu *T. hispidulæ* ap-

Psoraleæ, there remains *Indigofera*, which cannot well be associated with any other group of *Loteæ*. As at present constituted the genus would include *Hemispadon*, Endl., *Oustropis*, Don, and the Cape species of Reichenbach's *Bonjeania*. A revision however of the very numerous species contained in *Indigofera* may suggest the separation of some groups, especially the *Onobrychioidei* of Wight and Arnott, including *I. echinata* of those authors, and *I. acanthocarpa* of Lindley. *Cyamopsis* appears also to be referable to *Indigoferaæ*.

88. *Indigofera pascuorum*, suffruticosa, erecta, canescens, foliis plerisque unifoliolatis nonnullis pinnatim 3—7-foliolatis, foliolis oppositis minute stipellatis oblongis mucronatis basi angustatis, racemis elongatis laxifloris, calycibus breviter pedicellatis corolla dimidio brevioribus, legumine recto continuo subtereti polyspermo, juniore canescente.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 96. St. Domingo, Herb. Mus. Petrop.—Caules e basi crassa ramosa erecti, bipedales, tenues, paucifoliati. Racemi elongati. Flores mediocres, rosei.

The only other American species known to me with so small a number of leaflets are the following:

I. gracilis, Bongard MS., suffruticosa, erecta, canescens, foliis (omnibus?) unifoliolatis, foliolo elongato anguste lineare acuto, racemis elongatis laxifloris, calycibus breviter pedicellatis corolla dimidio brevioribus, legumine recto continuo subtereti polyspermo juniore canescente.—San Paulo, Brasilæ. Herb. Mus. Petrop.

I. asperifolia, Bongard MS., suffruticosa, procumbens v. adscendens, subcanescens, foliis simplicibus 3—5-foliolatisve, foliolis oppositis stipellatis oblongis linearibusve mucronatis basi angustatis, racemis longe pedunculatis elongatis multifloris, calycibus subsessilibus laciniis corolla vix dimidio brevioribus, legumine continuo subtereti polyspermo, juniore canescente.—In campis ad Rio Pardo Brasilæ. Herb. Mus. Petrop.

I. Pohliana, fruticosa? erecta, canescens, foliis 3—7-foliatis, foliolis oppositis vix stipellatis oblongis obovatisve mucronatis basi angustatis, racemis densis folio brevioribus, legumine continuo subtereti polyspermo juniore canescente.—In campis glareosis Brasilæ. Pohl, Langsdorff, &c.

Subtribe GALEGEÆ, DC.

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90. *Tephrosia* (Brissonia) *penicillata*, caule herbaceo decumbente rufo-pubescente, foliolis 5—9 oblongis obtusis mucrone recurvo adpresse pubescentibus, racemis elongatis oppositifoliis, calycis villosi dentibus e basi latiuscula subulatis tubo suo vix æquilongis, vexillo villosulo, stylo glabro, stigmate longe penicillato, legumine rufo-villosulo.—Habitu *T. hispidulæ* ap-

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I. Pohliana, fruticosa? erecta, canescens, foliis 3—7-foliatis, foliolis oppositis vix stipellatis oblongis obovatisve mucronatis basi angustatis, racemis densis folio brevioribus, legumine continuo subtereti polyspermo juniore canescente.—In campis glareosis Brasilæ. Pohl, Langsdorff, &c.

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proximatur. Stipulæ lineari-subulatæ. Stipellæ nullæ. Foliola pollicaria, alterna v. opposita, terminali latiore et longiore. Racemus semipedalis v. longior. Flores secus rhachin fasciculati, fasciculis 2—3-floris remotis. Pedicelli inferiores calyce sublongiores, superiores breviores. Bractæe subulatæ. Bracteolæ nullæ. Corollæ calycem ter superantes, rosæ. Vexillum intensius coloratum, orbiculatum, emarginatum, longe unguiculatum, basi exappendiculatum. Alæ vexillo æquilongæ, transversim plicatæ. Carina parum brevior, vix unguiculata, petalis a basi dorso connatis. Stamina *T. toxicariae*. Ovarium sessile, villosum. Stylus subcorneus glaberrimus. Stigma terminale.—Near the brook Akalaurie, on the Upper Rupunoony. Schomburgk, n. 678.

A larger Brazilian species, closely allied to the preceding, was gathered by Dr. Pohl in the desert pastures of S. Isabel, and has also been sent to me by the Academy of Petersburg, gathered in the dry pastures of the Minas Geraes. It may be thus distinguished :

T. adunca, caule herbaceo? decumbente rufo-pubescente, foliolis 7—13 oblongis obtusis adpresse pubescentibus mucrone recurvo, racemis elongatis oppositifoliis, calycis villosi dentibus e basi latiuscula subulatis tubo longioribus, vexillo villosulo, stylo glabro, stigmatè longe penicillato, legumine rufo-villosulo.—Corolla paullo minor, calyx major dentibus multo longioribus quam in *T. penicillata*.

91. *Tephrosia* (Brissonia?) *brevipes*, suffruticosa?, ramis erectis dense rufo-velutinis, foliolis 1—3 brevissime petiolatis anguste oblongis supra glabris subtus argenteo-sericeis, pedicellis axillaribus 1—3 brevissimis unifloris, calycis velutini dentibus tubo longioribus infima duplo longiore, vexillo alisque extus adpresse villosis, legumine rufo-velutino.—Foliola $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 pollicaria, intermedio longiore, supra lineata, siccitate nigricantia. Stipulæ parvæ; stipellæ subnullæ. Calycis dens inferior 3 lin. longus, incurvus, corollam subæquans. Petala cœrulea (teste Schomb.), uti filamenta maculis oblongis siccitate nigris crebris notata. Alæ oblongæ, vexillo et carina parum breviores. Stamina medio monadelphæ, filamenta vexillari basi et apice libero. Ovarium sessile villosum. Stylus glaber. Stigma pilis longis penicillatum. Legumen fere bipollicare.—Savannahs about Anna-y. Schomburgk, n. 66.

92. *Lonchocarpus*? *floribundus*, foliolis 7 ovatis acuminatis coriaceis supra glabris subtus tenuissime sericeis, racemis folio duplo longioribus nodosis, floribus fasciculatis, calycibus vexilloque sericeis.—Foliola 2—3-pollicaria. Racemi pedales. Flores fere *L. sericei*, paullo minores, petalis tenuioribus. Calyx evidenter dentatus. Corolla lilacina (teste Schomb.). Stamina monadelphæ. Ovarium sessile, villosum, 4-ovulatum. Stylus glaber. Legumen ignotum.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 238.

93. *Lonchocarpus*? *rufescens*, foliolis 9 oblongo-ellipticis acuminatis supra glabris subtus rufo-sericeis, racemis folio longioribus nodosis caule petiolisque rufo-tomentosis, floribus fasciculatis, calycibus rufo-pubescentibus, vexillo leviter sericeo.—Frutex. Foliola 3—5-pollicaria. Racemus 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ -pedalis. Flores *L. floribundi*, at glabriores. Legumen ignotum.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 745.

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94. *Lonchocarpus*?

94. *Lonchocarpus?* *densiflorus*, scandens, foliolis 7—9 oblongo-ellipticis acuminatis supra glabris subtus pallidis tenuissime sericeis, petiolis cauleque glabriusculis, racemis ferrugineis folia subæquantibus nodosis, floribus fasciculatis, calyce pubescente, vexillo leviter sericeo.—Foliola $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2-pollicaria. Racemi vix semipedales, densi. Calyx obsolete dentatus. Carina valde incurva acuta. Stamina et ovarium præcedentium.—Banks of the Upper Essequibo, where the pounded stem is used for poisoning fish under the name of Bastard Hiarry. Schomburgk, n. 52.

The genus *Lonchocarpus*, though numerous in species, and some of them common in tropical America, is as yet so imperfectly known that it is not easy to trace its immediate affinities. It appears to connect the *Galegeæ* with the *Dalbergiæ*. The flowers are very nearly those of *Tephrosia* and *Robinia*, in which latter genus the early writers comprehended many of the species, but the pod is said, in most cases where it is known, to be indehiscent. If this be really the case it should probably be removed to *Dalbergiæ*. Among the supposed species of *Lonchocarpus* the *L. Amerimnum* seems to be a *Platymiscium*, and Kunth's genus *Chyciridia* should perhaps be adopted for the *L. sepium*. The *L. violaceus* and *L. punctatus* are remarkable from the mixture of round and oblong glandular dots in their leaves, and form a separate section if not a genus. The three new species enumerated above differ from most others by their inflorescence, which is that of many *Phaseoleæ*, but the flowers are precisely those of *Lonchocarpus*, and in the absence of the fruit it does not appear advisable to separate them.

Tribe HEDYSARÆ, DC.

95. *Æschynomene sensitiva*, Linn. DC. Prod. ii. p. 320.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 603.—French Guiana. Herb. Par. n. 45.

96. *Æschynomene paniculata*, Willd. Vogel, Linnæa, xii. p. 95.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 181.

97. *Æschynomene* (*Ochopodium*) *conferta*, ramis pubescentibus foliosis, foliolis 8—12-jugis parvis confertis oblongis utrinque adpresse et sparse pilosis, racemis folio brevioribus subsex-floris flavo-hirtis, leguminibus profundissime partitis biarticulatis pilosis.—Herba bipedalis sequentibus affinis.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 187.

98. *Æschynomene hystrix*, Poir. Dict. Suppl. iv. p. 77. DC. Prod. ii. p. 321.—French Guiana. Herb. Par. n. 27.

99. *Æschynomene paucijuga*, DC. l. c.—French Guiana. Herb. Par. n. 10.

100. *Zornia reticulata*, Sm. DC. Prod. ii. p. 316.—Arid Savannahs of the south chain of the Conocoon Mountains, British Guiana. Schomburgk.

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94. *Lonchocarpus*? *densiflorus*, scandens, foliolis 7—9 oblongo-ellipticis acuminatis supra glabris subtus pallidis tenuissime sericeis, petiolis cauleque glabriusculis, racemis ferrugineis folia subæquantibus nodosis, floribus fasciculatis, calyce pubescente, vexillo leviter sericeo.—Foliola $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2-pollicaria. Racemi vix semipedales, densi. Calyx obsolete dentatus. Carina valde incurva acuta. Stamina et ovarium præcedentium.—Banks of the Upper Essequibo, where the pounded stem is used for poisoning fish under the name of Bastard Hiarry. Schomburgk, n. 52.

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95. *Æschynomene sensitiva*, Linn. DC. Prod. ii. p. 320.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 603.—French Guiana. Herb. Par. n. 45.

96. *Æschynomene paniculata*, Willd. Vogel, Linnæa, xii. p. 95.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 181.

97. *Æschynomene* (*Ochopodium*) *conferta*, ramis pubescentibus foliosis, foliolis 8—12-jugis parvis confertis oblongis utrinque adpresse et sparse pilosis, racemis folio brevioribus subsex-floris flavo-hirtis, leguminibus profundissime partitis biarticulatis pilosis.—Herba bipedalis sequentibus affinis.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 187.

98. *Æschynomene hystrix*, Poir. Dict. Suppl. iv. p. 77. DC. Prod. ii. p. 321.—French Guiana. Herb. Par. n. 27.

99. *Æschynomene paucijuga*, DC. l. c.—French Guiana. Herb. Par. n. 10.

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—507. DC. Prod. ii. 318.—Dry Savannahs, British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 240.

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is now moreover inappropriate, it may be changed to *Dendrocyamus*.

To the same section belongs the following new species of *Clitoria* from the Petersburg herbarium.

C. mucronulata, caule fruticoso glabro, ramis junioribus petiolis racemisque minute puberulis, foliolis oblongo-ellipticis vix acuminatis glabris vel subtus margineque sparse puberulis, racemis paucifloris folio brevioribus, bracteolis ovali-oblongis calycem subæquantibus.—Ad Rio Madeira et Borba in Brasilia.—Stipellæ petiolulo breviores. Foliola omnia mucronulata. Vexillum leviter adpresse pubescens. Legumen junius villosum.

114. *Neurocarpum longifolium*, Mart. in Benth. Ann. Mus. Vind. ii. p. 116. var. *longifolium*. *N. frigidulum*, ejusd. l. c.—British Guiana. Schomburgk.

Since I described the above two plants I have seen intermediate specimens which convince me that they are but varieties of each other. The species has an extensive range from the Essequibo to the province of Minas Geraes in Brazil.

115. *Neurocarpum cajanæfolium*, Presl. Symb. Bot. p. 17. t. 9.—Savannahs at Anna-y. Schomburgk, n. 58. It appears to be a common plant from the Spanish Main to Rio Janeiro. It is Gardner's n. 960. from Pernambuco.

The *N. guianense*, DC., or *Crotalaria guianensis* of Aublet, was by mistake omitted in my memoir above-quoted. I have not seen it, but from the figure and descriptions it appears to be near the two preceding ones, but different from both.

116. *Centrosema vexillatum*, caule herbaceo glabro, ramulis junioribus pedunculisque puberulis, foliolis oblongo-ellipticis ovalibusve obtusis, pedunculis petiolo longioribus apice racemosis paucifloris, bracteolis ovalibus amplis calyce triplo longioribus extus puberulis, calycis dentibus superioribus brevissimis.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 373.—Foliola 2—4-pollicaria. Stipellæ setaceæ. Bracteolæ 10 lin. longæ. Vexillum sesqui-pollicare, latissimum.

117. *Centrosema brasilianum*, Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. ii. p. 118.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 239.

Allied to the above, but differing in inflorescence and form of leaves, is the following from Sumadoris in Brazil, received from the Academy of Petersburg.

C. brachypodium, ramis petiolisque pubescentibus, foliolis ovatis acuminatis, basi subcordatis rotundatisve supra glabris subtus ad venas puberulis, pedunculis brevissimis apice dense multifloris, bracteolis ovatis obliquis acuminatis calyce longioribus, dentibus calycinis superioribus brevissimis.

The *C. angustifolium* was gathered by Salzmann at Bahia, and is in the Herbarium of the Academy of St. Petersburg from Tejuco;

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114. *Neurocarpum longifolium*, Mart. in Benth. Ann. Mus. Vind. ii. p. 116. var. *longifolium*. *N. frigidulum*, ejusd. l. c.—British Guiana. Schomburgk.

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115. *Neurocarpum cajanæfolium*, Presl. Symb. Bot. p. 17. t. 9.—Savannahs at Anna-y. Schomburgk, n. 58. It appears to be a common plant from the Spanish Main to Rio Janeiro. It is Gardner's n. 960. from Pernambuco.

The *N. guianense*, DC., or *Crotalaria guianensis* of Aublet, was by mistake omitted in my memoir above-quoted. I have not seen it, but from the figure and descriptions it appears to be near the two preceding ones, but different from both.

116. *Centrosema vexillatum*, caule herbaceo glabro, ramulis junioribus pedunculisque puberulis, foliolis oblongo-ellipticis ovalibusve obtusis, pedunculis petiolo longioribus apice racemosis paucifloris, bracteolis ovalibus amplis calyce triplo longioribus extus puberulis, calycis dentibus superioribus brevissimis.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 373.—Foliola 2—4-pollicaria. Stipellæ setaceæ. Bracteolæ 10 lin. longæ. Vexillum sesqui-pollicare, latissimum.

117. *Centrosema brasilianum*, Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. ii. p. 118.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 239.

Allied to the above, but differing in inflorescence and form of leaves, is the following from Sumadoris in Brazil, received from the Academy of Petersburg.

C. brachypodium, ramis petiolisque pubescentibus, foliolis ovatis acuminatis, basi subcordatis rotundatisve supra glabris subtus ad venas puberulis, pedunculis brevissimis apice dense multifloris, bracteolis ovatis obliquis acuminatis calyce longioribus, dentibus calycinis superioribus brevissimis.

The *C. angustifolium* was gathered by Salzmann at Bahia, and is in the Herbarium of the Academy of St. Petersburg from Tejuco;

is now moreover inappropriate, it may be changed to *Dendrocyamus*.

To the same section belongs the following new species of *Clitoria* from the Petersburg herbarium.

C. mucronulata, caule fruticoso glabro, ramis junioribus petiolis racemisque minute puberulis, foliolis oblongo-ellipticis vix acuminatis glabris vel subtus margineque sparse puberulis, racemis paucifloris folio brevioribus, bracteolis ovali-oblongis calycem subæquantibus.—Ad Rio Madeira et Borba in Brasilia.—Stipellæ petiolulo breviores. Foliola omnia mucronulata. Vexillum leviter adpresse pubescens. Legumen junius villosum.

114. *Neurocarpum longifolium*, Mart. in Benth. Ann. Mus. Vind. ii. p. 116. var. *longifolium*. *N. frigidulum*, ejusd. l. c.—British Guiana. Schomburgk.

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Allied to the above, but differing in inflorescence and form of leaves, is the following from Sumadoris in Brazil, received from the Academy of Petersburg.

C. brachypodum, ramis petiolisque pubescentibus, foliolis ovatis acuminatis, basi subcordatis rotundatisve supra glabris subtus ad venas puberulis, pedunculis brevissimis apice dense multifloris, bracteolis ovatis obliquis acuminatis calyce longioribus, dentibus calycinis superioribus brevissimis.

The *C. angustifolium* was gathered by Salzmann at Bahia, and is in the Herbarium of the Academy of St. Petersburg from Tejuco;

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Since I described the above two plants I have seen intermediate specimens which convince me that they are but varieties of each other. The species has an extensive range from the Essequibo to the province of Minas Geraes in Brazil.

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The *C. angustifolium* was gathered by Salzmann at Bahia, and is in the Herbarium of the Academy of St. Petersburg from Tejuco;

the same collection contains also a remarkable variety of *C. arenarium* with almost emarginate leaflets.

Allied to *C. arenarium*, but belonging to the second division of the genus, is the following species gathered by Salzmann at Bahia.

C. Salzmanni, caule glabro, ramulis pedunculisque pubescentibus, foliolis oblongo-ovatis acuminatis vix coriaceis supra glabris subtus ad venas puberulis demum glabris, pedunculis petiolo brevioribus vel vix longioribus apice umbellato-plurifloris, bracteolis ovatis obliquis acuminatis calycis dente inferiore brevioribus, calycibus puberulis quadrifidis, dentibus superioribus latis tubo æquilongis, supremo bidentato, infimo longissimo lineari.

Blanchet's n. 2705. from the Serra Jacobina in the province of Bahia is a curious little species, allied to *C. rotundifolium*, but with five to seven smaller and narrower leaflets. My specimen however is not good enough to establish the diagnosis satisfactorily.

118. *Centrosema macrocarpum*, caule juniore petiolisque pilosis demum glabrato, foliolis ovatis breviter acuminatis vix coriaceis supra vel utrinque glabris, pedunculis petiolum subæquantibus apice dense plurifloris, bracteolis dentibus calycinis subbrevioribus, calycibus latissimis 4-fidis, laciniis tubo longioribus divaricatis, suprema bidentata, inferioribus approximatis.—British Guiana. Schomburgk.

This species differs chiefly from *C. grandiflorum* by its thinner leaves perfectly glabrous, or with only a few hairs along the midrib. Its beans, according to Schomburgk, are eaten by the Indians, under the name of *Commawissi*. He adds, that the pods are uncommonly large; in the single specimen sent by him the young ones are already nine inches long.

Gardner's n. 173. from Rio Janeiro is *Centrosema decumbens*, Mart.; his n. 356. from the Organ Mountains is a new species belonging to the same division and may be thus characterized:—

C. dasyanthum, caule glabro vel ramulis petiolisque junioribus puberulis, foliolis ovali-oblongis acuminatis vix coriaceis utrinque glabris, pedunculis brevibus apice paucifloris, bracteolis dentibus calycinis brevioribus rufo-villosis, calycibus 4-fidis laciniis lato-lanceolatis tubo sublongioribus rufo-villosis supremo bifido, vexillo extus rufo-villosissimo.

Blanchet's n. 2721. from the Serra Jacobina is a slight variety of *Periandra dulcis*, Mart., and his No. 2555. from the same chain is *P. coccinea*, Benth.

119. *Stenolobium cœruleum*, Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. ii. p. 125.—British Guiana, Schomburgk, n. 218.

This is a widely diffused and apparently common plant; besides the numerous specimens gathered by Pohl, Martius, Salzmann, and others in various parts of Brazil, it is found in the Isle of St. Vin-

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The name of *Stenolobium* had been given by Don to a genus of *Bignoniaceæ*, and I have therefore in some herbaria given the name of *Cyanostremma* to my genus; but as it now appears that Don's *Stenolobium* is not adopted, mine may retain that name. The following gathered by Salzmann at Bahia is a fourth species:—

S. velutinum, foliolis concoloribus, calycibus querufo-velutinis, leguminibus piloso-hispidis.—Calyces 4 lin. longi, tubuloso-campanulati. Corolla intense colorata, 8 lin. longa.

120. *Galactia velutina*, volubilis, mollissime villosa, foliolis 3 ovalibus obtusis basi subcordatis supra velutino subtus subsericeo-villosis, pedunculis brevissimis paucifloris, laciniis calycinis tubo subtriplo longioribus corolla parum brevioribus.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 649.

A somewhat coarse species with larger leaves than most of the American species. They somewhat resemble in form those of *G. canescens* (Texas, Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 81. 3rd Coll. n. 146.), but the species is readily known by the soft down of the whole plant.

Cologania heterophylla of Gillies, judging from Tweedie's specimens, is a *Galactia* very near to, if not identical with, *G. marginalis*, which is Drummond's n. 145 of his third Texas collection.

121. *Collæa rosea*, caule suffruticoso erecto? tomentoso-villoso, foliolis 3 ovali-ellipticis utrinque obtusis submucronatis coriaceis supra pubescentibus subtus molliter villosis, pedunculis folio subbrevioribus interrupte racemosis, calycis villosi laciniis lanceolatis tubo parum longioribus, vexillo glabro, leguminibus cano-velutinis.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 261.

Near *C. Neesii* and *C. Martii*. Flowers much smaller than in the former and racemes much shorter. I do not possess specimens of *C. Martii*, but the present plant does not agree with the descriptions of it.

122. *Dioclea lasiocarpa*, Mart. Benth. in Ann. Mus. Vind. ii. p. 133.—French Guiana. Herb. Par. n. 39 and 48. It is also Gardner's n. 970 from Pernambuco, and perhaps *Dolichos comosus* of Meyen's Essequibo Flora.

123. *Dioclea guianensis*, Benth. l. c. p. 134.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 83.—β. villosior, foliolis supra pubescentibus, subtus dense sericeis, venis petiolisque rufescentibus.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 629.

Gardner's n. 353 from the Organ Mountains is *Cleobulia multiflora*, Mart., his n. 355 from the same chain is *Canavalia picta*, Mart., var. *longiracemosa*. Cuming's n. 1204 from Panama is a slight variety of *Canavalia obtusifolia*, DC. Blanchet's n. 2748 from Utinga in the province of Bahia is *Canavalia brasiliensis*, Mart., which species is also in Salzmann's Bahia collection.

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123. *Dioclea guianensis*, Benth. l. c. p. 134.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 83.— β . villosior, foliolis supra pubescentibus, subtus dense sericeis, venis petiolisque rufescentibus.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 629.

Gardner's n. 353 from the Organ Mountains is *Cleobulia multiflora*, Mart., his n. 355 from the same chain is *Canavalia picta*, Mart., var. *longiracemosa*. Cuming's n. 1204 from Panama is a slight variety of *Canavalia obtusifolia*, DC. Blanchet's n. 2748 from Utinga in the province of Bahia is *Canavalia brasiliensis*, Mart., which species is also in Salzmann's Bahia collection.

cent's and in Central America. It is Cuming's n. 1097. from Panama.

The name of *Stenolobium* had been given by Don to a genus of *Bignoniaceæ*, and I have therefore in some herbaria given the name of *Cyanostremma* to my genus; but as it now appears that Don's *Stenolobium* is not adopted, mine may retain that name. The following gathered by Salzmann at Bahia is a fourth species:—

S. velutinum, foliolis concoloribus, calycibus querufo-velutinis, leguminibus piloso-hispidis.—Calyces 4 lin. longi, tubuloso-campanulati. Corolla intense colorata, 8 lin. longa.

120. *Galactia velutina*, volubilis, mollissime villosa, foliolis 3 ovalibus obtusis basi subcordatis supra velutino subtus subsericeo-villosis, pedunculis brevissimis paucifloris, laciniis calycinis tubo subtriplo longioribus corolla parum brevioribus.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 649.

A somewhat coarse species with larger leaves than most of the American species. They somewhat resemble in form those of *G. canescens* (Texas, Drummond, 2nd Coll. n. 81. 3rd Coll. n. 146.), but the species is readily known by the soft down of the whole plant.

Cologania heterophylla of Gillies, judging from Tweedie's specimens, is a *Galactia* very near to, if not identical with, *G. marginalis*, which is Drummond's n. 145 of his third Texas collection.

121. *Collæa rosea*, caule suffruticoso erecto? tomentoso-villoso, foliolis 3 ovali-ellipticis utrinque obtusis submucronatis coriaceis supra pubescentibus subtus molliter villosis, pedunculis folio subbrevioribus interrupte racemosis, calycis villosi laciniis lanceolatis tubo parum longioribus, vexillo glabro, leguminibus cano-velutinis.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 261.

Near *C. Neesii* and *C. Martii*. Flowers much smaller than in the former and racemes much shorter. I do not possess specimens of *C. Martii*, but the present plant does not agree with the descriptions of it.

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124. A single imperfect specimen of a very fine *Phaseolea* allied to *Canavalia*, and in some respects to *Vexillaria*, probably forming a new genus, but which with the present materials I am unable to characterize.

125. *Phaseolus lasiocarpus*, Mart. in Benth. Ann. Mus. Vind. ii. p. 140.—British Guiana. Schomburgk.

126. *Phaseolus longipedunculatus*, Mart. in Benth. Ann. Mus. Vind. ii. p. 141. var. inter α et β fere media, foliolis fere omnibus integris.—French Guiana. Leprieur, Herb. Par. n. 46 and 49.

127. *Phaseolus linearis*, Humb. et Kunth, Nov. Gen. et Sp. vi. p. 445?—Arid Savannahs at the foot of the Conocon Mountains. Schomburgk.

128. *Phaseolus gracilis*, Pöpp. in Benth. l. c.?—Arid Savannahs about Anna-y. Schomburgk. The single specimens sent by Schomburgk of these three *Phaseoli* are so imperfect that I am unable to determine them with certainty.

129. *Eriosema lanceolatum*, caulibus basi procumbentibus appresse pilosis apice ascendentibus rufo-barbatis, stipulis in unum lanceolatum oppositifolium connatis, petiolis brevissimis, foliolo unico late lanceolato obtuso mucronato basi subcordato supra glabro subtus ad venas appresse ferrugineo, racemis brevibus paucifloris.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 651.—French Guiana. Herb. Par. n. 16. Flowers yellow (Schomburgk.).

130. *Eriosema violaceum*. Rhynchosia (*Eriosema*) violacea, DC. Prod. ii. p. 388. *Cytisus violaceus*, Aubl. Fl. Guian. ii. p. 766. t. 306.—British Guiana. Schomburgk, n. 642.

131. *Eriosema crinitum*. Rhynchosia (*Eriosema*) crinita, DC. Prod. ii. p. 389. *Glycine crinita*, Humb. et Kunth, Nov. Gen. et Sp. vi. p. 421. t. 573.

132. *Eriosema pulchellum*, Rhynchosia (*Eriosema*) pulchella, DC. l. c. *Glycine pulchella*, Humb. et Kunth, l. c. p. 422.

The two last species were sent together by Schomburgk and numbered in my set 245, but from his list there is reason to think there is some mistake of label. I am not certain of having referred the last one rightly to Kunth's species, although it agrees tolerably well with his description.

[To be continued.]

XLIX.—On the *Metamorphoses of the Crustacea.* By CAPT. C. DUCANE, R.N.

[With a Plate.]

HAVING since my last communication to the Rev. L. Jenyns on the subject of the metamorphoses of the Crustacea, published in the Ninth Number of the 'Annals of Natural History,' had an opportunity of making some observations on the larva of a small species of the common crab (*Carcinus Menas*),

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